

of foodplants to sustain those larvae that survived the winter downpour. Very few *paphia* were seen in July but a localised emergence took place in the second week in August coinciding with the bramble blossom. Two ab. *confluens* ♀♀ and a ♂ and ♀ ab. *ocellata* were taken in a population of about 200 butterflies. So ended our high hopes of another bumper year, but perhaps we were lucky to have taken even these in such a poor and backward season.

STAPHYLINUS CAESAREUS CED. (COL.) IN DEVON: A SECOND BRITISH LOCALITY. — This conspicuous rove-beetle is here, as far as I know, on record only from the New Forest (v. Tottenham, C. E., 1940, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, 76: 129-130) — having been previously confused with the widespread (and highly polysyllabic) *S. dimidiaticornis* Gemm. (= *parumtomentosus* Stein). The latter was known as *caesareus* in all our literature up to 1930, when Donisthorpe pointed out the error. The true *S. caesareus* seems to be not only extremely local with us but also very scarce; Tottenham (*l.c.*) mentions having seen examples in the Power and Sharp collections at the British Museum. These amount to very few, but there is another in the Champion collection and I possess one *ex coll.* A. Ford dated vii.1894 — both again from the New Forest.

A few years ago I detected a specimen of this insect among some beetles collected by the late Mr. L. H. Woollatt, which he very kindly allowed me to retain; it was taken at Chudleigh Knighton Heath, near Newton Abbot, S. Devon, on 9th April, 1955. It is possible that the species is still occasionally mistaken for its commoner congener.

S. caesareus is readily known from *S. dimidiaticornis* by the patch of golden hair on the temples, and the entirely red or red-brown antennae at most only slightly and vaguely darkened towards apex (in the other species the darkening is very decided). The elytra also are not so distinctly broader than the thorax, giving the beetle a rather more parallel-sided appearance. The aedeagus differs markedly in the two (cf. Tottenham, *l.c.*: 130). The third member of the complex in mid-Europe, *S. ruficornis* Bernh., is unlikely to occur in Britain. — A. A. ALLEN.

LITHOPHANE ORNITOPUS LACTIPENNIS DADD. FROM MID KENT. — On 10th October, 1976, I had a fine male of the Grey Shoulder-knot at a sugared oak trunk in Hoads Wood, near Ashford, Kent. I revisited the spot several more times that week but no more were seen. — J. PLATTS, 11 Maydowns Road, Chestfield, Kent.

CYCLOPHORA PUPPILLARIA HBN. (BLAIR'S MOCHA) IN KENT. — I took a single specimen of this geometrid here on the night of 26th October, 1977. — T. W. HARMAN, Field Study Centre, Ex Broadoak Sub-station, Broadoak Road, Canterbury, Kent.